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ately converted into Kronos by the eclectic Greek students of religion. Unfortunately we know almost nothing of the mythology of Hadad until we find him associated with Atargatis in the late Greek period.

### 3. TARWAḤ, Sachau's Elephantine Papyrus 7.

In Sachau's papyrus no. 7, which is apparently a complaint against some legal injustice addressed to a higher court, occurs three times the combination **תרוח ודינא**, in the second instance, and probably also the first, preceded by **קדם**. **תרוח** is evidently synonymous with **דינא**, presumably the superior in a bench of two magistrates.

The second syllable, which can be the Aramaic representation of Babylonian *maḥ* suggested to me the Sumerian MAḤ, "great", and following this clue the first syllable can be the Sumerian TAR = *parāsu*, "decide", (Brünnow, *Index*, 123). A "great decider", i. e. a judge, is the parallel term we seek here. Of course the title has degenerated, as have such words as consul and magistrate in modern usage. We may assume that the senior magistrate in the court in question enjoyed an old Babylonian title, his assessor (who may have represented the local element) was given the common Aramaic designation.

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